works of God. With these remarks in view, I am prepared to say.

"Secondly: That the protection and encouragement of pur manufactures is essential to national prosperity.

"Manufacturing establishments, by the introduction of finacinery and the division of labor, save time, and give us the consequences, while they save the sustenance and wages, of increased population. They afford employment also to classes of the community which would otherwise be idle or less usefully employed, call into action the diversity of talents with which God has endowed men, and lay open to the active mind of enterprise a greater dioloc of employment, and more powerful incitements to industry. But the vital utility of manufactures consists in their subserviency to agriculture, by a flording to the husbandman a near and steady home market, and by diminishing the competition of exported produce in foreign markets, increasing the demand and the price. It gives him the advantage of two markets instead of one: The home market a steady one, and the foreign market less fluctuating and more productive than if glutted by the entire surplus product of a great agricultural nation. In the meantime, instead of quickening the industry and augmenting the resources of other nations, we stimulate and augment the capital of our own nation.

"National industry is national wealth. That policy which secures productive employment to the greatest portion of the population of a nation, consults her highest prosperity. But this can be accomplished so effectually, by no means, as by making the manufacturers of the nation the crisimates of the farmer, and the farmers the customers of the manufacturer. If we would be independent in reality of other nations, we must encourage agriculture, by the steady demand of a home market, and secure within ourselves the capital which results from the manufacture of our own raw material. The foreign market is always precarious and partial, from the vicinations to protect from foreign competition the industry of their own sub works of God. With these remarks in view, I am pre-

-I might continue these citations indefinitely; but my end is attained if I have clearly exhibited the spirit in which the foundations of our Protective policy were laid, the liberal and comprehensive aims of its authors and champions. They were mainly farmers, or the representatives of farming constituencies; yet they never sought to build up Agriculture on the downfall of any other producing interest. They did not place the industry wherewith they were most immediately connected in antagomism to any other; they realized that the thrift of each was identified with the well-being of all. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM-as they proudly and happily named it—was a system of enlight-ened thoughtful, and generous consideration hostilities approached, it was found that Secretary ened, thoughtful, and generous consideration for every Home interest and industry-a system which recognized in the prosperity and growth of Manufactures the assurance of constant, ample markets and fair prices for the products of our Agriculture, with steady employment at living rates for our Shipping and healthful activity, with liberal profits and infrequent bankruptcies, for our Commerce. If they erred-as I am confident they did not-they erred not through envy, or meanness, or narrow. sordid conceptions of National policy, but in obedience to the dictates of a statesmanship broad as our country's horizon. The principles they enunciated were of universal application, and their sympathics, though more immediately contemplating our own people, embraced and comprehended all human kind.

POLITICAL.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

JUDGE DENT DECLARES HIS INTENTION TO AC-CEPT THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. Washington, July 30 .- The following corre-

spandence took place to-day:
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1869 WASHINGTON, July 26, 1869.

HON. LEWIS DENT.—Dear Sir: Having seen certain dispatches to the New-York press renewing the report that you would decline the candidacy for governor of Mississippi on the National Union Republican ticket, we desire to know whether you adhere to your previously expressed determination on that subject, for the purpose of putting this matter finally at rest. We trust you will favor us with an early response. Very respectfully.

The following is the reply of Judge Dent:

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication, I begave to say that while I cannot decline what has not each formally proferred me, you are at liberty. Gentlemen: In reply to your communication, I beging leave to say that while I cannot decline what has not been formally proffered me, you are at liberty to say to the National Union Republican party, and the people of Mississippi generally, that in the event of my nomination I shall certainly accept it. I have never authorized any person to say I would decline a nomination if tentered me by the National Union Republican party of Mississippi, and again assure you that my purpose to that end remains fixed and unalterable.

I carnestly desire the restoration of the Southern States, with constitutions and laws that will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons.

Very respectfully, etc.,

To Col. Moorman and Judge Juffords.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN VERMONT-THE COUN-CIL OF CENSORS.

The Council of Censors spent most of their session on Tuesday in listening to an elaborate report m Mr Read of Montpelier, on the subject of Woman Buffrage. The report takes strong ground in favor of giving woman the ballot. Five hundred copies of the poport were ordered to be printed. Mr. Powers, from The Committee to whom were referred propositions for umending the Constitution-one, abolishing the Council of Censors, and the other increasing its number to 30reported adversely to both propositions.

William Michler of Easton has been appointed Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Com

The registered votes in Richmond, not inpluding the county, are about 14,800; yet only 12,600 bal. tots were cast at the late election.

Mr. Joseph B. Cornish, late Secretary of the Benate of New-Jersey, is making a strong push for the Democratic numination for that body from Warren Most of the Democratic journals of New-

York State favor the nomination of William Wright for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Wright has already filled the The California Democracy are seriously

shinking of the repeal of all naturalization laws, lest the Chinese may get to be voters. That may do in San Francisco, but how would it look in New-York t

The Richmond (Va.) State Journal publishes a letter from Gen. B. F. Butler to a citizen of Virginia, on the subject of applying the test oath to members of the State Legislature. Mr. Butler says:

"My opinion therefore would be, and in?" it I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Go unent, and within the requirements of the law of Cong stered in their integrity, to set aside thors not take the test oath because of their sipation in the rebellion, and that men who did in the rebellion in the rebe ntative. Mr. Butler adds that, in his opinion, Congress is the

only power which can remove the necessity of taking the

The Union Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, reorganized last evening by the election of the following officers: Charles Waltous President; S. D. Moulton, Philip Kloach, Vice-Presi dents : John D. Coughlin, Emanuel Popper, Secretaries John Gautier, Treasurer; F. A. Thomas, Robert Sewall, Thomas Scanlon, J. B. Dingledein. J. E. Flagler, Hamlin Babcock, delegates to the new Central Committee. The Association adjourned to the second Friday in August.

The Hon. Asa Packer has addressed the following letter to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

iowing letter to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication informing me of my nemination by the Democratic State Convention of the lath inst. for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I dealer to make due acknowledgments for this high evit-ence of the estoem and friendship, of my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me. Having, at the solicitation of my friends, though with unfeigned reluctance, been induced to permit the use of my name for nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not of duty: but I announce it with a doop sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of candidate, and in greening to perform executive services of the people in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends and all who have at heart the true interests of our Commonwealth. To this end is shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are the productions may be increased, lacution of the State credit; a reduction of the state credit; a reduction of the state of earth; to reduce the productions may be increased, lacutions of the provements for interests, and the productions may be increased, lacutions of the provements for interest and concern, among which are the productions may be increased, lacutions of the state credit; a reduction of the system of the productions may be increased, lacutions of the productions of the expenses of the state of earth of the liberal system of organized schools, and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more solid foundations of our free political system, and lastly, the restoration of the repressed in the control of the control of the expense of the state credit, and control to repressed a promotion of the education of our youth by the general expension of particles showever, shoul

earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and I may add the happiest, years of my life, and owing whatever I possess, under the providence of God, to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated. Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speech making or for splicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall andertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin, but my life, conduct, and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for pomplar support than anything I could now allord them better means of judging or my necess as a calldidate for popular support than anything I could now say. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours. Asa PACKER.

THE DRAMA.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The reappearance of Mr. Jefferson on the New-York stage, - which will be made on Monday night at Booth's Theater,-is the most important event of the dramatic year. Two years have pased since Mr. Jefferson acted here before, and at that time he made upon all classes of theater-goers the most profound and astonishing impression. His Rip Van Winkle is the ample and mature expression of a beautiful genius. We trust its wonderful charm may be enjoyed by all who would really feel what good acting is and what it can ac-

Isaac Toucey, once a leading politician in Connecticut, died yesterday at Hartford. He was born there in 1798, educated to the law, was State Attorney for his county, a Representative in Congress from 1835 to 1841; Governor of Connecticut in 1846, being chosen by the Legislature. He first ran in 1844 against Roger S. Baldwin, Whig, who had 8,250 majority over him; again in 1845 against Clark Bissell, Whig, who beat him 619 votes; again in 1846 against Bissell, when the latter beat him by 600, but the scattering votes were sufficient to throw the election into the Legislature, by whom Toucey was chosen. In 1848 President Polk made him Attorney-General. Subsequently he served in the State Senate, and in 1851 was chosen United States Senator. He supported the Pierce Administration with zeal, and was among the most extreme of old Hunker Democrats. Mr. Buchauan made him Secretary of the Navy in 1857, and his administration of that office under the influence of the leaders of the coming Rebellion is a chapter of history that will not soon be forgotten. His influence in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was well-nigh as effective in its way in favor of the Secessionists as was that of Toucey had so scattered the Navy that the Government was for the time being practically powerless along its own sea-coast. The great Republican triumph of 1860, and the subsequent triumph of the National authority in war, politically killed Mr. Toucey, and the remainder of his life was spent in retirement.

Henry Keep, the well-known financier and railroad director, died last evening at his residence. He has been suffering from organic heart disease for nearly 12 years, but his physicians had given hope of his ultimate recovery and the announcement of his death will be a most sudden shock to his many personal friends. On the 5th of July Mr. Keep returned to this city from Sharon Springs, where he had been spending a few weeks to improve his health, accompanied by his family and medical attendant. Since that time he has been failing slowly, and every effort of medical skill and sympathizing friends proved unavailing. The deceased was 51 years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, in New-York State, but has been residing in this city for many years. At the time of his death Mr. Keep was President of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, a director of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and also held the office of Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Until recently he was a director and manager of the Cleveland and Tolede Railroad. There are few roads in the West with which he has not at some time been connected within the last ten years, displaying wonderful executive and financial ability. Personally, Mr. Keep was of medium hight and slender, and was exceedingly quiet and modest in demeanor, never seeking popularity, though he had hosts of friends. The funeral will take place on Sunday after-

Joseph Eaton, eldest son of the late Joseph Eaton, of Winslow. Me., for many years President of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, died suddenly yester-

David W. Deshler, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Columbus. Onlo, died yesterday. He has been for many years identified with the banking interests of this city.

The Rev. Father Honoratus X. Xaupi, native of France, aged 83 years, died recently at Mount Hope Retreat, near Baitimore, Md. Father Xaupi was for 40 years Professor of French at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and was ordained priest by the late Archbishop Carroll.

The chess tournament which began at the Cafe Europe, No. 14 Division-st., on the 22d of June, is still in progress, and attracts considerable interest from the lovers of this interesting game. Thus far Messrs. McKenzie and Mason take the lead, but it is impossible as yet to say which of the two gentlemen will scorre the first prize-\$40 in greenbacks. Last evening the score first prize—\$40 in greenbacks. Last evening the score between them stood 44 games won and 6 lost for McKenzie, and 45 games won and 9 lost by Mason. During the week the rooms have been visited by Dr. Saunders, President of the Chess Association of Cincinnati, and Herr Andersen, who stands very high in the Chess Association of Berlin, Prussia. It was supposed that Paul Morphy would be present before the close of the tournament, but that gentleman has withdrawn from the chess world, and is quietly pursuing the more lucrative profession, the practice of law in New-Orleans. Since his worderful achievements at Paris, during the International Chess Tournament, he has disappeared altogether from view. The tournament will close on the 2d of August, when those engaged in the contest will be entertained at a banquet by the proprietors of the Cafe.

A PITTSBURGH MINISTER IN TROUBLE. The Rev. J. P. Linn of Pittsburgh has been on trial in that city, this week, before the Ohio Presbytery of the Old School Church, on charges of unministerial, indiscreet, and immoral conduct. He was accused of violating the secresy of the session while in charge of a congregation; with conversing in a frivolous manner with the ladies immediately after service; refusing to obey the Presbytery; using and claiming as original a obey the Presbytery; using and claiming as original a sermon written by some one else, and with indiscreet conduct toward young ladies, resulting in their withdrawal from the congregation. Under the second charge numerous specifications are made. Mr. Linn pleaded "Not gulity." Many withcesses have been examined, the testimony of some being very amusing, though damaging to the dignity and reputation of a minister. One witness testified that a young lady told him that Mr. Linn, during a call, attempted to kiss her, but that he withdrew at the request of her father. The Putsburgh journals have printed the proceedings of the Presbytery in full, and commented on them editorially. Some of the strictures on Wednesday so offended the members, that they unanimously passed a resolution denouncing certain statements as "false and slanderous in every respect."

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD. The Washington mail-train due at Jersey City at 6 last evening met with a disastrous accident, at about half an hour before that time, near the Broad-st. crossing in Newark. A hand-car, loaded with railroad iron and workmen's tools, had been left on the track by the carelessness of some of the Company's employés; and the locomotive, striking the hand-car while going at full speed, was thrown from the track, and deposited in a half-demolished condition in the trench on the left-hand side. The mail-car and the baggage-car, which followed the locomotive, were thrown on the opposite side, and the baggage-car was made a complete wreck. Mr. John Wood, the mail agent, who was riding in the mail-car, was thrown against the side of the car, receiving a severe wound on the left cheek. In the baggage-car three men, whose names are unknown, were sitting upon the trunks and boxes. The shock threw them to the floor; the car parted and doubled into a dozen

THIRD DAY-EVENING SESSION. POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29 .- After the pleasant episode of the social reunion at Mr. Eastman's, the Asso ciation reassembled in the church. The question of the appointment of a committee to report upon the estab. lishment of a Philological Institution, was postponed un-

til the next meeting.

J. Hammond Turnbull, esq., then read an elaborate paper on "What measures can be taken to preserve the Indian languages of America?" The speaker glanced at the various speculations of inquirers who have taken up some fanciful theory as to the nature of these languages, and showed that this was a futile pursuit, while the careful and patient comparison of these languages had been scarcely entered upon. The American languages differ from the Indo-European in grammatical structure and process of thought. The Indian languages deal especially in synthesis-and this characterizes the primary words as well as sentences. The author adduces many examples showing the defects of the vocabulary method of studying the Algonquin family of languages, with which he was especially acquainted. It is quite impossible to translate Indian names or verbs into English names or verbs. A constant aim of the student or translater should be to replace the Indian synthesis by accurate analysis. These languages must also be studied in their roots. They are constantly changing as to their words, but their roots remain the same. The classification of the root-verbs of any one of these languages would be a more valuable contribution to the knowledge of them than has yet been made. The article exhibited at length and by a variety of examples the principles governing this class of languages.

The next paper was read by the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt of Canada. Mr. Hurlburt has spent nearly 40 years as a missionary among the Indians in British America. He presented to the Association copies of the New Testament in the Cree and Ojibwa languages. The speaker also exhibited a grammar in the Cree and the Ochibwa languages, in which he had preached for 30 years. This he proposes to rewrite, and then present the manuscript

languages, in which he had preached for 30 years. This he proposes to rewrite, and then present the manuscript to the Association. During his missionary life Mr. Hurburt has traveled some 20,000 miles, had intercourse with 40 different tribes of Indians, had abundant opportunities of studying their character, habits, religions, and history. He exhibited copies of a newspaper which he published for several years in the Cree language, casting the type, setting up the forms, and performing all the labor of printing as well as editing. Although be had no experience in the mechanic arts, yet he had built with his own hands several houses, constructed several boats, in one of which he sailed through the whole length of Lake Superior, and used to shoe his own horses, and perform various other needful mechanical operations. He is a man of considerable learning, good powers of observation, sound sense, and of commanding presence.

Mr. Huriburt also read a valuable and interesting paper upon the Indian languages, exhibiting an intimate acquaintance with their genius and structure. The speaker said these languages were not mere imitations of natures, nor expressions of surprise, but are specimens of the secondary stage of language in its passage from the monosyllabir—like the Chinese, as the first—to the inflectional or last stage, like the European or Aryan and Semitic. They belong to the Agglut—native languages which cover the most of Asia, part of Europe, and all America and Polynesia. These languages are the most exquisite pieces of mechanism ever presented for human study. They are the wonderful products of the instinct and innate powers of the human mind. The speaker alluded to the analogy existing between the Turkish languages and that of these Indians, the regularity pervading the system of conjugation and declension—and the transparency and intelligibility of the whole structure. In the grammar of the Indian languages we have before us perfectly transparent structures, the inner workings of which we can study as

FOURTH DAY-ADJOURNMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 30 .- The Association convened this morning at 9 o'clock. Upon the recom-mendation of the Executive Committee it was resolved that the next meeting will be held in the city of Rochester July 26, 1870. The Executive Committee were in structed to prepare rules of order and report at the first

session of the next annual meeting.

Prof. Colton presented to the notice of College Professors the impossibility of boys understanding the books they are usually required to be examined upon, and asked if easier text-books could not be prepared.

Prof. Boise considered this a very important question, and he would like a little more pedagogical experience brought forward, and he hoped in another year this

range of subjects would be considered. Mr. Bliss read a circular from the "University Convocation of the State of New-York" inviting the members of the Association to attend the Sixth Anniversary at

A paper on "American Languages, and what more can be done to preserve them " prepared by George Gibbs, esq., of Washington, was read by the Hon. J. H. Trumbull. Mr. Gibbs has spent several years among the Indian tribes in Oregon. After speaking of the labors of the Spanish and French missionaries and the meager vecabularies prepared by American scholars, the paper advocated the preparation of enlarged vocabularies, con-taining at least 1,500 words. Proper instructions should be given to missionaries and others capable of making observations, as to what should be done and what emitted. The author recommended that the results obtained should be published, and recommended the founding of a Professorship of Indian languages, to gather up and preserve the remnants of these languages before they are forever lost. The author also makes practical

Prof. Haldeman read a paper on the same subject, written by the Hon. E. G. Squier. The paper detailed some of the efforts of the Spanish missionaries in this direction-as the preparation of religious works, and the founding of a Professorship of Indian Languages in the University of Guatemala, and also another in South America, the oldest on this continent. The author recommended that missionaries, travelers, and others, be ommended that missionaries, the voices, and scheme, be requested to gather and preserve every document, tradition, incident, and monument of these people; that United States ministers, consuls, and travelers be requested to collect all such as can be obtained in the scaled universities of Spain, France, and other countries, and that these be deposited in some convenient place for reference and study.

The Hon, Porter C. Bliss read a paper on the comparative pistology of the South American nations. In the

suggestions as to the methods of writing and printing

reference and study.

The Hon. Forter C. Bliss read a paper on the comparative philology of the South American nations. In the critical examination of eleven of these languages, he became satisfied of the inaccuracy of most that has been written upon those nations. The speaker pointed out what he considered would be a true classification of these people, and stated that four-fifths of the inhabitants of Peru and Bohvia, are of unmixed Indian blood, who still speak the languages of the Incas of Peru. The Paraguayans are also Indians, but they are rapidly disappearing. The speaker confirmed the positions presented in Mr. Trumbull's paper, and gave numerous illustrations in their support.

The Rev. Joseph Anderson their read a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Wright, describing the condition of the Iroquois nations and their languages, giving much information about the Bibliography and the languages of these tribes. Prof. Haddeman spoke of several grammars and dictionaries of the Delavan language being in existence, and advised that these manuscripts be obtained.

President McCosh sand he was convinced that language was an original endowment, not in the capacity to speak a given language, but a tendency to use signs as expressions of thought. Thought precedes language, but finds it a useful aid. Language should be studied at an early age, say at 8, 9 or 10 years of age. A boy will learn the elements of Latin or any other language at that age more readily than at a later day. He approved of boys preparing for College and entering at an early age. The tendency in this country, following the example of the Oxford and Cambridge, is for boys to defer entering till 9 or 20 years of age. This is a mistake. It dimmissies the number of students, and delays the professional studies to too late a day. He approved the proposal for a system of Post Graduate scholarships, but thought this snould be secured, not by a separate college, nor by distinct Faculties established in present colleges, nor by distinct faculties established and thus a chosen few of promising ability could be retained to advance to higher attainments in all the various branches, and thus be prepared for professorships in our younger colleges. The speaker rejoiced that the Association did not sympathize with the new system of omitting the Classics. He exhorted that they should hold fast to the Classics in the College system, lest they may lose all sound education. There is nothing to supply the place of the Classics in furnishing a thorough mental discipline, and observation will show that the ablest classical scholars made the most successful practical men. Among his own acquaintances he had observed that those who became distinguished had all taken the first Grock prize. There was something in the training given by classical study, which fitted men to grapple with difficulties whenever found. But he would not pursue the Classics to the exclusion of the modern languages, but study these last scientifically.

The Secretary stated that he had letters from Profs. Tayler Lewis and C. A. Alken of Umon College, Prof. W. S. Tyler of Amherst, Prof. Guyot of Princeton, President Barnard and Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia College, Prov. W. V. Atkinson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others, expressing their hearty sympathy with the objects of the Association, and their regrets at not being able to attend. The Secretary also stated that a gentleman having a large philological library had expressed the intention of adding \$500 worth of books to render it more complete, and then presenting it to the Association. The incidental business was then disposed of, and the Association adjourned at neon.

The members are rejoiced at the pieasant meeting they have enjoyed, and are hopeful for the future, beheving the Association and Called to do an important work and sustain an honorcu part in promoting American science, thus a chosen few of promising ability could be red to advance to higher attainments in all the various

CONVENTION of PHILOLOGISTS The citizens of Poughkeepsle have taken a commendable interest in all the proceedings of the Convention, and shown to many of the members a generous hospitality.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The strike inaugurated by the Shop Tailors, continues with very indifferent success. Yesterday morning the Executive Committee reassembled at No. 42 Avenue A, and after appointing a "watch" to be stationed at the entrances of the various shops, and also at the ferry landings, paid a visit to seven firms not previously visited. Among the establishments visited on the day the strike was initiated (Wednesday last), was that of Brokaw Bros. This firm on that occasion per emptorily refused to accede to the demands of the men, but upon being applied to yesterday afternoon announced their willingness to sign the new bill of prices. The men state that the bill signed yesterday was considerably higher than the bill originally made out by the Executive Committee. This constitutes the fourth firm which has acceded to the request of the men. The total number thus far applied to is 34. The firm of Brokaw Brothers gives employment to about 100 persons, and the winning of this firm is considered a great triumph. The principal houses in which the strike at present exists are those of Devlin & Co. Jas. Wilde & Co., Rindskopp, Hastings, Hirschkind & Adler. A little trouble arose in front of Devlin & Co. establishment, in Grand-st., yesterday, when one of the "watch" stationed in the neighborhood was arrested and marched off to the nearest Station-House. The Captain, however, refused to hold the prisoner, informing the officer that he had no right to make the arrest. At the time of his arrest this man was conversing with a female in front of the establishment, endeavoring to distain, however, refused to hold the prisoner, informing the officer that he had no right to make the arrest. At the time of his arrest this man was conversing with a female in front of the establishment, endeavoring to dissuade her from performing any more work for the firm until after the strike. This arrest was made at the insigation of the foreman of the shop, Mr. Lacy. Some little trouble arose at a number of the catablishments between the watch and the employers, but no arrests were made. It is thought that the firm of Wilde & Co. would have signed the bill yesterday but for the "stiffness" displayed by the Executive Committee, who refused to allow this firm to have a bill for future consideration. The members of the Newark Shop Tailors' Union are all out on strike, and the ranks of the Union men which are now composed of 160 men, are being strengthened by daily accessions. These men all take out work from the New-York shops. At the meeting held last evening at headquarters, in Fifth-st., it was stated that the most incorrigible anti-striking tailor is an old German residing in Williamsburgh, who, although worth at least \$50.000, works that and early for the most paltry wages, even carrying his work to and the most palitry wages, even carrying his work to and from the shops from whence the work is procured. This old gentleman is the owner of several houses in this city, as well as two in Williamsburgh. This afternoon a mass meeting will be held at headquarters in Avenue A, and to-morrow afternoon another mass meeting in the Ger-mania Assembly Rooms, in which the clothing-cutters and journeymen tailors will participate.

THE STRIKE OF THE PLATE PRINTERS.

The strike of the Plate Printers employed in the establishment of the National Bank Note Company of this city, inaugurated a few days since, has not yet been settled. The cause of the strike was the refusal on the part of the employers to accede to the demands of the currency plate printers for an increase of wages amounting to 10 per cent per 100 impressions. The number of men engaged in this movement is 531, which includes all the Union men employed in the above-mentioned establishment. The wages hitherto carned by these men were from \$20\$ to \$25\$ a week, which the men considered too small pay for skilled labor. Beside the National Bank Note Company, there are two other companies in this city engaged in this description of work—the Continental and the National Bank Note Companies. The men employed in these two last-mentioned establishments have taken no action in the matter, other than to support the men on strike, preferring to await the issue of the present movement, which is regarded as a test question. The number of Union men employed in these establishments is 76, who, according to a resolution of the Plate Printers' Union, held last night, are to be taxed 20 per cent on their carnings in support of the strikers. At the meeting last evening a letter was read from the THE STRIKE OF THE PLATE PRINTERS per cent on their earnings in support of the strikers. At the meeting last evening a letter was read from the Secretary of the Washington Plate Printers' Union, announcing that \$100 had been given by that Union to sup-port the strikers, and urging the men to stand by their

resolutions.

The Second Union Cooperative Building Society met last evening, and received \$615 in appropriations, besides electing Messrs. E. Phelan, F. Pfluger and J. Dennis, Directors. This was the 90th payment. There are vacancies for 7 members.

ALMOST ANOTHER MAST HOPE SLAUGHTER. As the 4:20 train from Orange on the Morris and Essex Road was coming out of Newark last evening. it ran into the locomotive of a freight train near the bridge which, it may be remembered, a locomotive fell through a short time ago. In consequence of the bridge being under repairs a single main track and a switch are used for the passage of trains. The freight locomotive was standing on the main track with the pilot projecting a little over the switch. The passenger train was coming (at a reduced rate of speed as is customary on approaching this bridge) on the switch around the freight train, and had reached the end of the switch over which the pilot of the freight locomotive projected when, of course, a collision occurred, doing considerable damage to the head work of the locomotive of the freight train and causing a great commotion among the passengers, who congratulated themselves upon their escape from a repetition of the Mast Hope horror.

THE IRISH-CUBAN MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a brief announcement that the leaders of Tammany intended to hold a mass meeting for the discussion of Irish and Cuban affairs, at their Hall in Fourteenth-st., on Monday evening. At a late hour last night the following was extensively placarded:

JOHN HOUGHTALIN, Secretaries. -- WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.

FIRE IN STANTON-ST.

Soon after 11 last night, Mrs. Rachel Lehman. keeper of a lager beer saloon and boarding-house at No. 52 Stanton-st., while in a room in the rear of her saloon accidentally dropped a gasoline lamp, which at once exploded, setting fire to the apartment Mrs. Lehman ran into the street, in the excitement, forgetting her infant, which lay asleep in a rear room on the second floor, directly above where the fire was raging. Remembering it almost immediately, she attempted to again enter the building, but was held back by the crowd. One of the bystanders, Theodore Gunkel, learning the peril in which the child was placed, dashed into the burning building, and, not without considerable risk, succeeded in safely bringing out the child amid the applause of the spectators. The fire rapidly spread to the baltroom, a one-story extension about 50 feet long, and this was completely burned out. The frent building, four stories in hight, was also very badly damaged. Mrs. Lehman's loss on furniture and fixtures amounts to about \$5,000. Insured for \$4,000 by the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. Several of the bearders also lost all their effects. The building belongs to Diedrich Müller, and is damaged to the extent of \$5,000. Insured by city companies. accidentally dropped a gasoline lamp, which at once exploded, setting fire to the apartment. Mrs

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK. A clerk named Edward Hastings, in the employ of Mr. Wm. L. Wood, soap manufacturer, corner of Graham-ave, and Moorest, E. D., Brooklyn, was on Thursday, about 1 o'clock, intrusted with \$1,000 in United States notes and checks on different banks, which he was directed to deposit in hank to the account of his employer. Hastings left the office, but failed to make his call at the bank or to turn up at the factory yesterday morning, and on inquiry being made at his place of residence it was ascertained that he had not been home since noon of Thursday, a fact confirming the already half-formed belief that he had absconded with the funds. Those most intimate with Hastings agree in saying that he was of somewhat dissipated habits and was free in the expenditure of money, considering the amont of salary received by him, though until yesterday morning, when his absence was first made known, there was not a breath of suspicion attaching to him, and the utmost confidence was reposed in him by all with whom he had business relations. Graham-ave. and Moore st., E. D., Brooklyn, was on

AN OLD THEFT BROUGHT TO LIGHT. Several weeks ago nearly \$700 worth of Several weeks ago nearly \$700 worth of wearing apparel was stolen from the room of a female boarder in the house of Mrs. Clars M. Gleason, at No. 140 West Fourth-st. Capt. Coffrey and Detective Tully were informed of the case, and after considerable inquiry a Frenchman, named Hugh Von Elszing. a boarder in the house, was arrested by Capt. Caffrey on suspicion of having committed the theft, and he was committed by Justice Dodge. Detective Tully was not satisfied, however. A colored domestic named Mary Shannon left the house a day or two after the theft, without offering any reasonable excuse for so doing. She has returned several times, and on each occasion seemed very abricus to enter the kitchen without attracting the attention of the inmates. This was deemed suspicious, and a watch was kept upon her movements by Detective Tully. Last evening she again called at the house in West Fourth-st. Detective Tully was informed of the circumstance, and requested that she be allowed to remain alone in the kitchen for a time. This was done, a watch being kept upon her. Supposing herself to be unobserved, the suspected woman went to a compariment behind the kitchen range and drew forth nearly alone with the subjective Tully, and locked up in the Mercerst. Police Station. The remainder of the stolen property has not yet been recovered. wearing apparel was stolen from the room of a

exercises will open to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Burlingham of St. Louis, formerly of this city, will preach before the Society for Inquiry. On Monday, the Liferary
Societies hold their anniversary exercises, the Rev. Dr.,
Anable of Cambridge, Mass., being the orator, and B. F.
Taylor, A. M., late of The Chicago Journal, Poct. On
Tuesday, the Theological Seminary has its anniversary
meeting in the morning, and the rest of the day will be
given up to jubilee entertainments, continuing into
Wednesday, when the Rev. E. Dodge, D. D., LL, D.,
President, will give an address of welcome, and Dr.
Eaton, the historical discourse. A poem will be delivcred by the Rev. W. C. Richards, A. M., of Pittsfield,
Mass., the day and evening closing with festivities, reunions, and reminiscences. A number left this city, via
Albany boat, last evening, and more go this morning by
cars. ham of St. Louis, formerly of this city, will preach be-

THE HELL-GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

While people are expending admiration upon

new plans and ingenious inventions for overcoming the

channel difficulties, it is worth while to ask the practical

question, What is being done! The public are aware

that contractors have undertaken the work of removing

the obstructions. What are they doing, and how does the

work actually stand! The contractors are Messra.
Maillefert and Shelbourne, each acting independently, according to his own ideas and methods, and on separate ground. Mr. Maillefert's plan he has patented long ago, and it is easily described and understood. It simply con-

work actually stand! The contractors are Messes. Mailefert and Shelbourne, each acting independently, according to his own ideas and methods, and on separate ground. Mr. Maillefert's plan he has patented long ago, and it is easily described and understood. It simply consists in depositing a quantity of powder on the surface of the rock to be removed, and then exploiding it. There is no cumbrous apparatus used. A sounding pole, to ascertain the depth, a boat to contain the operators, and an electric battery, are all the mackinery employed. The explosion is effected by electricity, and it is the same thing whether the operators are stationed, near or far, they need never be in danger. This method of blasting, where there is no boring or drifting, but simply by exploding xuapowder on the surface, is not thought well of by many, yet more success has attended it so far than any other. Mr. Mailefert does not profess that his method is the best or cheapest, but he claims that it is the only practicable one in this passage of Holl Gate, where the force of the current is such that no apparatus can be permanently fixed. What adds powerfully to the force of the explosion is that it takes place under some 25 or 30 feet of water, and the shock is so sudden that the water affords almost the same resistance as solid rock. As illustrating the effect of a superficial charge in blasting downwards, it will be remembered that a few years ago a quantity of gunpowder exploded in a wagon, in Wilmington, N. C., making a hole in the ground infer feet deep. Mr. Maillefert is at present engaged on Way's Roef, which he is chipping away every day. He has already reduced the reef from five feet depth of water to 14 feet. Yesterday he fired three charges of 125 pounds of powder each; two produced considerable effect, the other not so much. To day the blasting will be continued from 9a. m. to 1 p. m. Mr. Maillefert estimates the cost of clearing the channel at 8,000,000, and the own work of clearing the channel at \$8,000,000 and the work of t

Burglaries in Bloomfield and Orange have recently become frequent and Committees have been formed by the citizens to detect and to arrest the perpetrators. In Bloomfield the robberies were until about a week ago of almost nightly occurrence. In East Orange several stables have recently been entered and horses, harnesses and carriages stolen. The citizens of both towns talk of adopting more effective plans for the prevention of the invokes of the theives, and in Bloomfield a reward of \$100 is offered for the detection and arrest of any person who may be implicated in the robberies.

STARRING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD. Late last night Dennis Connors of No. 56 Mulberry-st., quarreled with Michael McCabe of No. 69 Oliver-st., in front of the residence of the former, and McCabe struck Connors when the latter stabbed McCabe the neck, causing a severe wound. Connors was ar-sted and locked up in the Franklin-st. Police Station.

A Chicago firm has just received an order for half a dozen ready-made dwellings, to be shipped to Yokohama via the Pacific Rairoad and Pacific Mail

Mr. Adamson, Consul to Honolulu, arrived at The President is expected to arrive at the Astor House this morning.

Gov. Wells of Virginia is at the St. Denis

Sir James Anderson, commander of the

French Cable expedition; Lord Cecil, Viscount Parker, and J. G. Watson of England, arrived in the city from Boston yesterday, and are at the Clarendon Hotel. Boston yesterday, and are at the Clarendou Hotel.

Count Colobiano, Italian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, Count de Turenne of the French Legation, and James A. Burden of Troy are at the Albemarie Hotel. Baron Kirbeck of Austria, the Hon. Hamilton Ward, M. C., Belmont, N. Y.; the Hon. D. L. L. Yulee of Florida, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and S. S. L'Hommedieu, Ohio, and the Rev. B. J. Coster, Pittsburgh, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio, Gen. G. Brown, New-Jerzey; the Hon. J. F. Joy, Detrioti, Lewis Ashmead of The Fhiladelphia Telegram, and Dr. Kirkwood of Nassau, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. A., is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Vickers, Philadelphia; Gen. E. B. Grubb, New-Jersey, and Gen. W. H. McCartney, Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel. Capt. W. D. Lawrence of Connecticut is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Richard Grant White, Lient. Vetch of the Royal Engineers, British Army, and Dr. Reuling, Baltimore, are at the Clarendon Hotel. The Hon. Martin Welker, M. C., Ohio, and John W. Forney, jr., Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

5.48 Francisco, July 30.—Floor \$5.77 ± 5.77. Whesi fru at \$1.650 ± 1.75 for fair to choice. Legal Tenders, 74.

8.107 for fair to choice. Legal Tenders, 74.

Naw Obliann, 30.—Coloro—Receipts today, 70 beles; for the New Obliann, 30.—Coloro—Receipts today, 70 beles; for the New Obliann, 30.—Coloro—Receipts today, 70 beles; for the New Lord, 5.76 beles; and 5.76 beles; beles; and 5.76 belos; an

doing. Rosm quiet at \$1.00 2 \$4. Crude Turpentins unchanged. Tar quiet.

Moniler, July 30.—Cotton-Receipts, of the week, none; coastwise, 424 bales. Stock 2,077 bales; sales of the week, 1,328 bales; to-day, 160 bales, Market from Low Midlings, 3bc; receipts, to-day 16 bales. Experts, 424 bales.

Logitaviller, July 30.—Flour firm; Superfine, \$4 30; Extra, \$5 25. Wheat firm at \$1.15 \(^{\text{the}}\) \$1.25 \(^{\text{the}}\) \$2.5 \(^{\text{the}}\) corn 30c. Oats, 3bc. Rec. \$1. Barley, \$4 \) 1.5 \(^{\text{the}}\) to-bacco steady, sales, 119 balds, at \$2.5 \(^{\text{the}}\) \$1.25. Highly wines, \$1.11. Meas Purk, \$3.350. Bacon-Shoulders, 154c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19c.; Hams, 25c.; Lart, 19c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Sides, 19c.; Hams, 25c.; Lart, 19c. \(^{\text{the}}\) 1.5 \(^{\text{the}}\) \$1.5 \(^{\text{the}}\) \$1.0 \(^{\text

Galveston, July 30.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 53 hales. Exports—To New-York, 202 hales; stock, 117 bales; market dull; no demand; very small stock offering. Good Ordinary nominal at 22c.; sales, 10 hales.

Petective luity was anothered of the circumstance, and requested that she be allowed to remain alone in the kitchen for a time. This was done, as watch being kept upon her. Supposing herself to be unobserved, the suspected woman went to a compartment behind the kitchen range and drew forth nearly 4000 worth of the stolen clothing, which she proceeded to do up in a table-spread, also stolen. She was taken into castody by Detective Tully, and locked up in the Mercerst. Poince Station. The remainder of the stolen property has not yet been recovered.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMHLTON, N. Y.

The Alumni and friends of this University with hold a Jubilee next week, at the Commencement, in celebration of the Semi-Cautannial Anniversary. The in celebration of the Semi-Cautannial Anniversary. The

A personal trial of the effects of this Anne thetic (nitr. tilise us in expressing the most heavy commendation of it. An a set which can thus fransform an ordeal of terrible pain into a delightful dream, or cover a racus blank of sensation, is truly a priceises been fer suffering humanity. With such a safe and pleasurable relief at hand, and with such gentlemanly and shiftful operators as Dr. Couron and his associates at the Cooper institute, patients have no longer the slightest excuse for dreading the cold gripe of the forceps.—(N. Y. Home Journal.

Piles—Itching Piles—Positively Cared; elso Bilad and Bleeding Piles, Flatula, Sait Rhoum, and all duesses o the Skie, by the use of Rossman's Cues. Rossman & McKissvar, Buleson, N. 7. Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. Hanny, No. 8

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CRANE-MERRIAM-Is Brooklys, N. Y., on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beccher, Charles S. Orain of Hoston to Laura B. Merriam of Greenfeld, Mass. JENKINS-WESTON-At Salem, Mass., on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. S. C. Beans, Charles T. Jenkins, formerly of California, to Miss Lucy D., daughter of the late Nathaniel Weston of Salem. SALTONSTALL—SATTERLEE—On Thursday, July 29, at Chris Church, Rye, by the Rev. Reese Alsop, assisted by the Rev. Hear Satterlee, Dudley E. Saltonstall to Annie, daughter of Samuel K.

Satteries.

WATSON-WATSON-In this city on Tuesday. July 27, by the Rev.
Thomas D. Anderson. Benjamin L. Watson of this city to Emma L.,
second daughter of George Watson, esq., of Brockiyn.

WEED-FOX-At Merrick L. I., on Thursday, July 29, at the residence
of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, Edwin H.
Wood to Aunie E., sident daughter of Charles Fox, esq., all of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

ANDERSON—At Yorkers, on Thursday, July 29, after a short illness, liavid Anderson, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the faneral at his late residence on Palissde ave., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 125 o'clock p. m.

o'clock p. m.

BURNS-On Thursday, July 29, Anne M. Burns, wife of Thomas C.

Burns, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
bur funeral from her last residence. No. 246 East Twenty-first-st, on
Saturday at 7 o'clock p. m.
Rochester and Roudout, N. Y., papers please copy.

Rochester and Roudout, N. T., papers please copy.

COOPER -Ou Friday, the 30th inst, at his late residence, No. 121

Eighth-ave., William Henry Cooper, aged 33 sears.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 207 F. and A. M., and the R. A. Chapter to which he belongs, are requested to take due notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Time of foneral in Sunday's papers.

CHEESMAN—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of his soudh-law J. H. Reed, Joseph B. Cheesman in his Edd year.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Chorek is Greenwich, Coun., ou Saurday, July 31, at 1 octock p. m. Train leaves New Haren Depot at 112 o'clock a. m.

DONNELLY—OR Thursday aftermoun, the 29th inst., Hopers, widow

DONNELLY.—On Thursday afterneou, the 28th inst., Honora, widow of the late Edward Donnelly, and mother of the Rev. A. J. Donnelly, aged 71 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Michael, West Thirty-second-et hetween Kinth and Tenth-aves, on Saturday moraling, July 30, at 169 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be intered in Caivary Commetery.

days.

The reliatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 45 Second st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sundays afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be intered at Rhinebeck.

requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul at 11 o'clock a. m. and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BAYNES—is Brookirn, on Thursday, July 29. John Woodward, son of Edward and Racbel Haynes, aged 21 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to actual the funeral on Saturday, the list inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from No. 12 Portlandarsen near DeKaib.

MARSHALL—At Linden, N. J., on Friday, July 30, Mary, eldest daughter of William C. and Kate A. Marshall, aged 17 rears, 8 months and 19 days.

MARSHALL—At course the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sanday, Aug. 1. at 3 o clock p. m., from the residence of the funeral on Sanday, Aug. 1. at 3 o clock p. m., from the residence of the funeral on Sanday, Aug. 1. at 3 o clock p. m., from the residence of the grandmether, Mrs. Wm. Moore, No. 50 Third at.

MOHGAN—On Thursday morning, July 29, 1869, Gracie, daughter of William T. and the late Esther Pomeroy Morgan, aged 4 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 3 Fifth-at, Williamsburgh, on Saturday, the 31st inst, at 3 o clock p. m.

Naturday, the Jist inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

RODIER.—On Thursday, July 29, at Bergen, N. J., George Wilford, infant son of Wilford S. and Margaret H. Rodier, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, Howden ave near Painade, Bergen City, on Saturday aftermon, the Jist inst, at 3 o'clock.

SPRINKS—in Jersey City, on Friday, July 30, Anna Estelle, only child of James H. and H. Elizabeth Sprinks, aged I year, J months and its days.

Albany papers please copy.

VANDERUNKS—in Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, at the residence.

Albany papers please copy.

VANDERVEKE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. J. E. Vanderveer, Maria Vanderveer, aged 77 years, I month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Church, Flatbush, on Saturday, July 31, at 2 o clock p. m.

WAYNE—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 28th last, Thomas J. Wayne, jr., closest son of Thomas J. and Abigail W. Wayne, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late readence No. 57 Bioomfield st., Hoboken, N. J.

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a.m. P. H. JONES, F. M.

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